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(54) Curable organopolysiloxane composition with condensation reaction curing and addition reaction curing

Mittels Kondensationsreaktion und Additionsreaktion härtbare Organopolysiloxane-Massen

Composition de polysiloxane organique durcissable à réaction et réaction d'addition

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Description

This invention relates to a curable organopolysiloxane composition that cures freely, uninhibited by moisture or heat. Thus, it can form a cured silicone substance with excellent adhesive strength to various substrates to which it is applied

Curable organopolysiloxane compositions are classified into the following groups: condensation-reaction curable organopolysiloxane compositions, which are cured by means of moisture; addition-reaction curable organopolysiloxane compositions, which are cured at room temperature or by heating, and radical-reaction curable organopolysiloxane compositions, which are cured by heating.

A condensation-reaction curable organopolysiloxane composition cures easily when it is in contact with atmospheric moisture to form a cured silicone substance which has a high resistance to any inhibition to its curing. This is a definite advantage. In particular, by using a titanium-type catalyst for the condensation reaction of an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane composition which produces alcohol during the curing process, one can form a cured silicone substance with excellent adhesive strength to the various substrates. There is no offensive odor in the curing process, and there is no corrosion of the substrate metals or metals adjacent to the cured silicone substance. Consequently, these types of compositions are used in manufacturing sealants and coating materials which are suitable for manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

However, for a condensation-reaction curable alkoxy-organopolysiloxane composition, curing occurs more readily in the portion immediately in contact with atmospheric moisture. Consequently, a long time is needed for curing to reach the entire depth of the composition's layer. When such compositions are used to adhere parts of electrical and electronic circuits, the adhesive strength is low, and the film strength is also low, if the allowed curing time is too short. Therefore, a long setting time is often needed before the substrate is moved for the next stage of production. This is a disadvantage.

For addition-reaction curable organopolysiloxane compositions, curing can be performed quickly and in deep section at room temperature or by heating. These compositions are also free of reaction by-products during curing. They are suitable as a potting material or as a coating material also for manufacturing electrical and electronic equipment.

Also, for a addition-reaction curable organopolysiloxane composition, adhesive strength is low with respect to various types of substrates for the cured silicone obtained by this curing method. Consequently, it is necessary to first perform primer processing steps on the surface of many substrates. As a result, the bonding operation also becomes complicated. This is a disadvantage.

For an addition-reaction curable organopolysiloxane composition, the curing process is easily inhibited by nitrogen-containing compounds, sulfur-containing compounds, phosphorus-containing compounds, tin-containing compounds, sulfur, and soldering flux. This is a further disadvantage. When such a composition is used to adhere parts of an electrical or electronic circuit, the substrate must be cleaned beforehand.

To solve the aforementioned problems, a type of condensation-reaction curable organopolysiloxane composition made of an organopolysiloxane having at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups and at least two silicon-bonded lower alkenyl groups in each molecule, an organopolysiloxane having at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in each molecule, and a catalyst for hydrosilylation has been proposed in US-A 4,477,641, also JP-A64-2626. However, for that patented composition, the inhibition curing problems are not completely solved, and the adhesive strength of the cured silicone substance is still not sufficient.

Japanese Patent Publication 04-178 461 has proposed a curable organopolysiloxane composition with an improved self-bondability. This composition is composed of alkenyl-containing organopolysiloxane; SiH-containing organopolysiloxane; (alkenyl + alkoxyalkyl + SiH-bonded alkoxy)-containing organosilicon compound; organometallic compound selected from organotitanium compounds, organozirconium compounds, and organoaluminum compounds; and hydrosilylation-reaction catalyst. EP-A 0 469 890 relates to an organopolysiloxane composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having alkenyl groups bonded to silicon atoms, an organohydrogenpolysiloxane having two or more hydrogen atoms bonded to silicon atoms, and an addition reaction catalyst, wherein the vinyl group containing organopolysiloxane (A) as a base polymer and the organohydrogenpolysiloxane (B) as a crosslinking agent each have at least two alkoxy group and/or at least one epoxy group in the molecule.

To solve these problems, the present inventors have performed extensive research. As a result, our present invention was realized.

This invention relates to a curable organopolysiloxane composition comprising:

(A) 100 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane mixture of (a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and wherein the silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups are selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylol, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3 3-trifluoropropyl; and (b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each

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molecule;

(B) an organohydrogenpolysiloxane having at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in each molecule and said organohydrogenpolysiloxane being present in a weight amount to ensure that there are 0.3-5 moles of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in component (B) for each mole of silicon-bonded alkanyl groups in the composition;

(C) 0.1-20 parts by weight of an alkoxysilane, based on 100 parts by weight of (A), represented by the following formula.



where R^1 represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group or 3-chloropropyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, R^2 represents an alkyl group or alkoxy group-substituted alkyl group, and a is 0, 1, or 2;

(D) 0.01 - 20 parts by weight of titanium catalyst for a condensation reaction for promoting the crosslinking reactions of (a) and (C), based on 100 parts by weight of (A); and

(E) a sufficient amount of hydrosilylation reaction catalyst to provide 0.1 to 1,000 parts by weight of catalyst metal based on one million parts by weight of (A).

This invention also provides a curable organopoly-siloxane composition comprising a two-container liquid composition made of composition (I) and liquid composition (II) where the sum amount of component (a) and component (b) is 100 parts by weight:

(1) composition (I) comprises

(b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule;

(D) 0.01-20 parts by weight of a titanium catalyst for a condensation reaction, based on 100 parts by weight of component (a) and component (b); and

(E) a sufficient amount of a hydrosilylation reaction catalyst to provide 0.1 to 1,000 parts by weight of catalyst metal based on one million parts by weight of (A); and

(2) composition (II) comprises organopolysiloxane selected from

(a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s, at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl; and

(A) an organopolysiloxane mixture of (a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and wherein the silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups are selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl; and (b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule;

(B) an organohydrogenpolysiloxane which has at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in each molecule and said organohydrogenpolysiloxane is present in a weight amount to ensure that there are 0.3 to 5 moles of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in component (B) for one mole of silicon-bonded alkenyl group in the composition; and

(C) 0.1-20 parts by weight of the alkoxysilane, based on 100 parts by weight of component (a) and component (b) in composition (I) and composition (II), represented by the formula



where R^1 represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group, R^2 represents an alkyl group or alkoxy group-substituted alkyl group, and a is 0, 1, or 2.

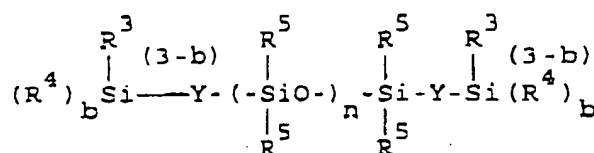
The organopolysiloxane mixture, component (A), is an important component of the composition of this invention. It is an organopolysiloxane mixture of (a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and (b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity

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at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s. and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule. In component (A), it is preferred that the content of component (a) is 10-90 wt%, and the content of component (b) is 10-90 wt% and the sum of the weight of (a) and (b) is 100 wt%. The more preferred compositions have (a) present in an amount of from 40 to 60 weight percent and (b) present in an amount of from 40 to 60 weight percent where the sum of the weight of (a) and (b) is 100 weight percent.

For the alkoxy-organopolysiloxane, component (a), there are at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule. When there are less than two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, the curing property of the composition obtained is insufficient, and the curing is also easily inhibited. There is no special limitation on the molecular structure of component (a), which may take a straight-chain form (linear), branched form, cyclic form, or resin form. Among them, the straight-chain form is preferred. Examples of the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in component (a) include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, and butoxy. Among them, methoxy is preferred. In component (a), the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups may be located anywhere. However, from the viewpoint of curing, it is preferred that they are present at least at the terminals of the molecular chain. Examples of possible molecular chain terminal groups in component (a) include trimethoxysiloxy, methyltrimethoxysiloxy, phenyltrimethoxysiloxy, triethoxysiloxy, methyltriethoxysiloxy, and other alkoxy groups; trimethoxysilyl-ethyl, trimethoxysilyl-propyl, methyltrimethoxysilyl-ethyl, methyltrimethoxysilyl-propyl, triethoxysilyl-ethyl, and other alkoxy groups. Among them, trimethoxysiloxy is preferred. Examples of silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in component (a) include alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, and octadecyl; cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl; phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, and naphthyl; benzyl, phenethyl, and phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl, or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl. Among them, methyl and phenyl are preferred.

The preferred organopolysiloxanes, of component (a) are straight-chain organopolysiloxanes represented by the formula:



where R^3 represents a group selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, R^4 represents an alkoxy group, R^5 a group selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, Y represents an oxygen atom or bivalent hydrocarbon radical, b is 1, 2, or 3, n represents a number corresponding to a polymer with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s. Examples of R^3 include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, and octadecyl; cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl. Among them, methyl is preferred for R^3 . Examples of R^4 include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, and butoxy. Among them, methoxy is preferred. Examples of R^5 include the same types of monovalent groups as for R^3 . Among them, methyl and phenyl are preferred. Y represents an oxygen atom or bivalent hydrocarbon group. Preferred types of the bivalent hydrocarbon groups of Y include alkylene radicals. Preferred types of the alkylene radicals include ethylene, propylene, and methylethylene. Among them, ethylene and propylene radicals are preferred. Also, b is 1, 2, or 3, and n represents the number corresponding to a viscosity of the organopolysiloxane at 25°C of 0.02-1,000 Pa.s.

The viscosity of component (a) at 25°C should be 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s, preferably 0.1-500 Pa.s, and the more preferred viscosity is 1-25 Pa.s. If the viscosity of component (a) at 25°C is less than 0.02 Pa.s, the physical properties of the cured silicone substance are degraded. In particular, softness and elongation are degraded significantly. On the other hand, if the viscosity is greater than 1,000 Pa.s, the viscosity of the composition is too high, and the operability is degraded.

The alkenyl-organopolysiloxane, component (b), has at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule. When there are less than two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule of component (b), the cured substance, fails to have a sufficient curing property. There is no special limitation on the molecular structure of component (b). For example, it may have a straight-chain form (linear), a straight-chain form with partial branching, branched-chain form, cyclic form, or resin form. Among these forms, the straight-chain structure and resin structure are preferred. Preferred resin structures are made of $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$ siloxane units, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}_{1/2}$ siloxy units, and $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$. Examples of the silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in component (b) are those alkenyl groups having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms per group inclusive, and include vinyl, allyl, butenyl, pentenyl, and hexenyl. Among them, vinyl is preferred. In component (b), the silicon-bonded alkenyl groups may be located anywhere. However, from the viewpoint of curing, it is preferred that they are present at least at the terminals of the molecular chain. Examples of possible molecular chain terminal

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groups in component (b) include trimethylsiloxy, dimethylvinylsiloxy, dimethylphenylsiloxy, and methylvinylphenylsiloxy. Among them, trimethylsiloxy and dimethylvinylsiloxy are preferred. Examples of silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in component (b) include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, and octadecyl; cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl; phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, or naphthyl; benzyl, phenethyl, or phenylpropyl; 3-chloropropyl, or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl. Among them, methyl is preferred.

The viscosity of component (b) at 25°C should be 0.020 to 1,000 Pa.s, preferably 0.1 to 500 Pa.s, and the more preferred viscosity is 1 to 25 Pa.s. If the viscosity of component (b) at 25°C is less than 0.02 Pa.s, the physical properties of the cured silicone substance are degraded. In particular, softness and elongation are degraded significantly. On the other hand, if the viscosity is greater than 1,000 Pa.s, the viscosity of the composition is too high, and operability is degraded.

The hydrogen-organopolysiloxane, component (B), serves as a crosslinking agent for component (b) to cure the composition. It has at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in each molecule. There is no special limitation on the molecular structure of component (B). For example, it may have a straight-chain form (linear), straight-chain form with partial branching, cyclic form, or resin form. Among these forms, the straight-chain form is preferred. Examples of silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in component (B) include alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, and octadecyl; cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl; phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, and naphthyl; benzyl, phenethyl, and phenylpropyl; 3-chloropropyl group, or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl. Among them, methyl and phenyl are preferred. There is no special limitation on the viscosity of component (B). However, it is preferred that the viscosity be 0.001 to 10 Pa.s, and a more preferred viscosity is from 0.005 to 1 Pa.s.

The amount of component (B) added should be appropriate to ensure that the amount of the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in component (B) is 0.3-5 moles with respect to 1 mole of the silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in the composition. If the amount of component (B) added is less than 0.3 mole of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms per one mole of alkenyl in the composition, curing of the composition obtained is insufficient. On the other hand, when the amount corresponds to greater than 5 moles of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms per one mole of alkenyl in the composition, hydrogen gas is generated during the curing process of the composition. This effects the heat resistance of the cured silicone substance, and it is degraded significantly. Satisfactory conditions can usually be realized by adding 0.5-50 parts by weight of component (B) with respect to 100 parts by weight of component (b) in component (A).

The alkoxysilane or its partial hydrolysis condensate, component (C), serves as a crosslinker for the alkoxy-organopolysiloxane, component (a), to cure the composition. It is an alkoxysilane represented by the following formula:



where R^1 represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group, R^2 represents alkyl group or alkoxy group-substituted alkyl group, and a is 0, 1, or 2. Examples of R^1 include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, and octadecyl; cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl; vinyl or allyl; phenyl; tolyl, xylyl, and naphthyl; benzyl, phenethyl, and phenylpropyl; 3-chloropropyl, or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl. Among them, methyl is preferred. R^2 represents an alkyl group or alkoxy group-substituted alkyl group. Examples of the alkyl groups used as R^2 include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, and octadecyl. Among them, methyl is preferred. Examples of the alkoxy group-substituted alkyl groups of R^2 include methoxypropyl and methoxybutyl. In the aforementioned formula, a is 0, 1, or 2.

Examples of the alkoxysilane or its partial hydrolysis condensate as component (C) include tetramethoxysilane, tetraethoxysilane, and ethylene glycol monomethyl ether orthosilicate; methyltrimethoxysilane, methyltriethoxysilane, ethyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane, phenyltrimethoxysilane, and methyltrimethoxyethoxysilane; dimethyldimethoxysilane, or diphenyldimethoxysilane; as well as the partial hydrolysis condensates of these alkoxysilanes. They may be used either alone, or as a mixture of several types or as hydrolysis condensates. The preferred alkoxysilane is methyltrimethoxysilane.

The amount of component (C) is present in an amount of from 0.1-20 parts by weight, preferably 1-10 parts by weight, with respect to 100 parts by weight of component (A). If the amount of (C) added with respect to 100 parts by weight of (A) is less than 0.1 part by weight, the composition is not well-cured, thickening or gelation may take place easily during storage, and adhesive strength is poor. On the other hand, if the amount is greater than 20 parts by weight, the curing property of the composition is degraded significantly, which is undesirable from an economical point of view.

The titanium catalyst (D) for the condensation reaction is used for promoting the crosslinking reaction of components (a) and (C) to cure our composition. Organic titanate esters, organic titanium chelate compounds, and other conventional titanium catalysts for condensation reactions can be used. Examples of component (D) include tetrabutyl titanate, tetraisopropyl titanate, diisopropoxybis(acetylacetonate)titanium, and diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate)-titanium.

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The amount of component (D) added with respect to 100 parts by weight of component (A) is from 0.01-20 parts by weight, preferably 0.1-5 parts by weight. If the amount of (D) is less than 0.01 part by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of (A), curing is slow and easily inhibited. On the other hand, when the amount is greater than 20 parts by weight, the storage stability of the composition is poor.

The hydrosilylation reaction catalyst, component (E), is a catalyst that promotes the addition reaction of components (b) and (B) to cure the composition. It is possible to make use of platinum compounds, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, rhodium compounds, and other conventional catalysts for hydrosilylation reactions. Preferred hydrosilylation reaction catalysts are the platinum compounds. Examples of platinum compounds that can be used as component (E) include platinum black, platinum-carrying activated carbon, platinum-carrying silica powder, chloroplatinic acid, an alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid, a complex of platinum and olefin, and a complex of platinum and vinylsiloxane.

There is no special limitation on the amount of the catalyst added as component (E). However, the amount of the catalyst metal in component (E) with respect to 1 million parts by weight of component (A) is preferably 0.1-1,000 parts by weight, and more preferably is 0.5-200 parts by weight.

The curable organopolysiloxane composition of our invention can be prepared by uniformly blending the aforementioned components (A) - (E). The composition can then be stored in single-liquid form (a one-container composition). However, in this form, the curing property may be degraded during storage. Consequently, it is preferred that it be stored in a 2-container form as a composition (I) liquid, and as a composition (II) liquid. Composition (I) and composition (II) therein are uniformly blended with each other immediately before application. Composition (I) is made of said components (b), (D) and (E), and composition (II) is made of components (a), (B), and (C), or of components (A), (B), and (C) is most preferred.

To improve the storage stability of our composition and to also improve the processability, a curing inhibitor can be added as an arbitrary component. Examples of curing inhibitor include 3-methyl-1-butyl-3-ol, 3,5-dimethyl-1-hexyne-3-ol, and phenylbutynol; 3-methyl-3-penten-1-yne, or 3,5-dimethyl-3-hexen-1-yne; 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetra-vinylcyclotetrasiloxane, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetra-hexenylcyclotetrasiloxane, and benzotriazole; phosphines; mercaptans; hydrazines. The amount of curing inhibitor used can be selected appropriately according to the curing conditions of our composition. For example, the amount can be selected as 0.001-5 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of component (A).

Our curable organopolysiloxane composition can also contain fillers as another arbitrary component. Examples of fillers are dry silica powder, wet silica powder, quartz powder, calcium carbonate powder, titanium dioxide powder, diatomaceous earth powder, aluminum oxide powder, aluminum hydroxide powder, zinc oxide powder, and zinc carbonate powder. Treated inorganic fillers prepared by performing surface processing of the aforementioned inorganic fillers may also be used. Suitable agents for treating inorganic fillers are methyltrimethoxysilane, hexamethyldisilazane, and other organosilazanes; alpha,omega-silanol endblocked dimethylsiloxane oligomer, alpha,omega-silanol endblocked methylphenylsiloxane oligomer, alpha,omega-silanol endblocked methylvinylsiloxane oligomer, and other siloxane oligomers. To our curable organopolysiloxane composition, the following can also be added toluene, xylene, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, hexane, and heptane; alpha, omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane, alpha,omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked methylphenylpolysiloxane, and other noncrosslinked diorganopolysiloxanes; fire retardants, heat-resistance agents, plasticizers, thixotropic agents, bonding promoters, and mildew-proofing agents.

In the following examples, our curable organopolysiloxane composition will be explained in more detail. The viscosity refers to values measured at 25°C and "part" and "parts" represent "part by weight" and "parts by weight" respectively. The grades of the adhesive strength are defined as follows: G = good bonding; P = partial bonding; N = no bonding.

EXAMPLE 1

100 parts of an organopolysiloxane mixture prepared by uniformly blending 50 parts of alpha,omega-trimethoxysiloxy-endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 15 Pa.s and 50 parts by weight of a vinyl-containing siloxane copolymer with vinyl content of 1 wt% and a viscosity of 7 Pa.s, made of siloxane units represented by the formula $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$, siloxy units represented by the formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$, and siloxy units represented by $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$, were blended uniformly with the following components: 6 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m²/g and having surface treated by hexamethyldisilazane, 3 parts of alpha, omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer with a content of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms of 0.7 wt% and a viscosity of 0.01 Pa.s, an isopropyl alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid in an amount corresponding to 5 ppm of the platinum metal with respect to the aforementioned organopolysiloxane mixture, 2 parts of methyltrimethoxysilane, and 2 parts of diisopropoxybis(ethylacetate) titanium.

According to JIS K 6850, this curable organopolysiloxane composition was coated at a thickness of 1 mm between

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two aluminum sheets, followed by heating at 120°C in a hot-air-circulating oven for 30 min. forming a bonded specimen. Also, a bonded specimen was prepared by setting a similar specimen to the one prepared above under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after the aforementioned heat treatment. The shear adhesive strength was of both specimens measured, and the results are listed in Table I. Also, our curable organopolysiloxane composition was coated in bead form on the substrates listed in Table I, followed by heating at 120°C in the hot-air-circulating oven for 30 min. Then, the specimen was set under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days. The bonding property was evaluated for both specimens, and the results are also listed in Table I.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

A comparative curable organopolysiloxane composition was prepared by blending uniformly 100 parts of alpha, omega-trimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with viscosity of 15 Pa.s, 6 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m²/g and having been surface-treated by hexamethyldisilazane, 4 parts of methyltrimethoxysilane, and 4 parts of diisopropoxybis(ethylacetatoacetate)titanium. As in Example 1, the adhesive strength and bonding property were measured for the comparative composition formed, and the results are listed in Table I.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

A second comparative curable organopolysiloxane composition was prepared by blending uniformly 100 parts of a vinyl-containing siloxane copolymer with a vinyl content of 1 wt% and a viscosity of 7 Pa.s, made of siloxane units represented by the formula $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$, siloxy units represented by the formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$, and siloxy units represented by $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$; 6 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m²/g and having been surface-treated by hexamethyldisilazane; 6 parts of alpha,omega-tri-methylsiloxy endblocked dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogen-siloxane copolymer with silicon-bonded hydrogen atom content of 0.7 wt% and a viscosity of 0.01 Pa.s; and an isopropyl alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid in an amount corresponding to 10 ppm of the platinum metal with respect to the aforementioned organopolysiloxane mixture. As in Example 1, the adhesive strength and bonding property were measured for the second comparative composition, and the results are listed in Table I.

Table I

	THIS INVENTION	COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES	
	1	1	2
Adhesive strength immediately after heat treatment, kgf/cm ²	6	<0.1	6
Adhesive strength after being set under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after heat treatment, kgf/cm ²	18	5	7
Bonding Property immediately after heat treatment			
Aluminum	P	+	N
Stainless Steel	N	+	N
Glass	P	+	N
Polycarbonate Resin	N	+	N
Polyphenylene Sulfide Resin	N	+	N
Bonding Property after being set under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after heat treatment			
Aluminum	G	G	N
Stainless Steel	G	G	N
Glass	G	G	N
Polycarbonate Resin	G	G	N
Polyphenylene Sulfide Resin	G	G	N

-Only surface portion cured

EXAMPLE 2

100 parts of an organopolysiloxane mixture prepared by uniformly blending 50 parts of alpha,omega-trimethoxysiloxy-endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 4 Pa.s and 50 parts of alpha,omega-dimethylvinylsiloxy

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endblocked dimethyl-polysiloxane with a viscosity of 2 Pa.s were blended uniformly with 1 part of alpha,omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethyl-siloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer with a silicon-bonded hydrogen atom content of 0.7 wt% and a viscosity of 0.01 Pa.s, an isopropyl solution of chloroplatinic acid in an amount corresponding to 5 ppm of the platinum metal with respect to the organopolysiloxane mixture, 1 part of methyltrimethoxysilane, and 0.5 part of diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate) titanium, forming a curable organopolysiloxane composition of this invention.

Then, a sheet was prepared from a composition prepared by uniformly blending 100 parts of alpha,omega-hydroxydimethyl-siloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 12 Pa.s, 10 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m²/g, 4 parts of methyltrimethoxysilane, and 0.3 part of dibutyltin dilaurate. The composition was formed to a sheet, which was set under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 3 days, forming a cured silicone elastomeric sheet.

The curable organopolysiloxane composition of this invention prepared above was coated onto the cured silicone elastomeric sheet, followed by heating at 120°C in a hot-air-circulating oven for 15 min, then setting under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days. The curing state of the curable organopolysiloxane composition and the bonding property on the cured silicone sheet were observed. The results are as listed in Table II.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3

100 parts of alpha, omega-hydroxydimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 4 Pa.s were blended uniformly with 10 parts of vinyltrimethoxysilane and 0.02 part of acetic acid. The mixture was stirred and heated at 120°C for 4 h for a condensation reaction, followed by processing under a reduced pressure to remove by-product methanol and excess vinyltrimethoxysilane, thereby forming alpha,omega-vinyldimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 4.5 Pa.s. 100 parts of the obtained alpha, omega-vinyldimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane were then uniformly blended with 1 part of alpha,omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer with a silicon-bonded hydrogen atom content of 0.7 wt% and a viscosity of 0.01 Pa.s, and an isopropyl solution of chloroplatinic acid in an amount corresponding to 10 ppm of the platinum metal with respect to the aforementioned alpha,omega-vinyldimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane, forming a comparative curable organopolysiloxane composition. Then, as in Example 2, the adhesive strength and bonding property were measured for the curable organopolysiloxane composition formed. The results are listed in Table II.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 4

A comparative curable organopolysiloxane composition was prepared as in Example 2, except that the methyltrimethoxysilane and diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate)-titanium of Example 2 were not added. As in Example 2, the adhesive strength and bonding property were measured for the curable organopolysiloxane composition formed. The results were as listed in Table II.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 5

A comparative curable organopolysiloxane composition was prepared as in Example 2, except that instead of the diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate)titanium of Example 2, 0.5 part of dibutyltin dilaurate was added. As in Example 2, the adhesive strength and bonding property were measured for the curable organopolysiloxane composition formed. The results are listed in Table II.

Table II

	THIS INVENTION	COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES		
	2	3	4	5
Alpha,omega-trimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane, parts	50	0	50	50
Alpha,omega-dimethylvinylsiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane, parts	50	0	50	50
Alpha,omega-vinyldimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane, parts	0	100	0	0
Methyltrimethoxysilane, parts	1	0	0	1

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Table II (continued)

	THIS INVENTION	COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES		
	2	3	4	5
Diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate) titanium, parts	0.5	0	0	0
Dibutyltin dilaurate, parts	0	0	0	0.5
State immediately after heat treatment	cured	uncured	cured	*
Bonding property immediately after heat treatment	G	N	N	N
State after being set under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after heat treatment	cured	uncured	cured	gel form
Bonding Property after being set under conditions of 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after heat treatment	G	N	N	P

*Only surface portion cured

EXAMPLE 3

50 parts of vinyl-containing siloxane copolymer with a vinyl group content of 1 wt%, a viscosity of 7 Pa.s, and made of siloxane units represented by formula $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$, siloxy units represented by the formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$, and siloxy units represented by $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$; 3 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m^2/g and having been surface-treated by hexamethyldisilazane; 2 parts of diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate) titanium; and an isopropyl alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid in an amount corresponding to 10 ppm of the platinum metal with respect to the aforementioned vinyl-containing siloxane copolymer were blended uniformly to form liquid composition (I).

50 parts of alpha,omega-trimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 15 Pa.s were blended uniformly with 3 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m^2/g and with a surface-treated by hexamethyldisilazane. 3 parts of alpha,omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer with a viscosity of 0.01 Pa.s and a silicon-bonded hydrogen atom content of 0.7 wt%, 2 parts of methyltrimethoxysilane, and 0.05 part of 2-phenyl-3-butyl-2-ol, forming liquid composition (II).

After said compositions (I) and (II) were prepared, 55 parts of composition (I) and 58 parts weight of composition (II) were uniformly blended, forming a curable organopolysiloxane composition of this invention. The curable organopolysiloxane composition was heat-treated at 120°C in a hot-air-circulating oven for 30 min, forming a cured silicone substance. The hardness of the cured silicone substance formed was measured using a JIS A hardness meter, defined in JIS K 6301. After setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days, the hardness of the cured silicone substance was measured. Also, after said compositions (I) and (II) were prepared, they were stored in sealed glass bottles, and were set in this state at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days. Then, 55 parts by weight of composition (I) and 58 parts by weight of composition (II) were uniformly blended, forming another curable organopolysiloxane composition of this invention. This curable organopolysiloxane composition was heat-treated at 120°C in a hot-air-circulating oven for 30 min, forming a cured silicone substance. The hardness of the cured silicone substance formed was measured as above. After setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days, the hardness of the cured silicone substance was again measured. The results are listed in Table III.

EXAMPLE 4

100 parts of an organopolysiloxane mixture prepared by uniformly blending 50 parts of alpha,omega-trimethoxysiloxy endblocked dimethylpolysiloxane with a viscosity of 15 Pa.s, and 50 parts of vinyl containing siloxane copolymer with a viscosity of 7 Pa.s, and a content of vinyl of 1 wt%, and made of siloxane units represented by the formula $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$, siloxy units represented by the formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$, and siloxy units represented by $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$ were blended uniformly with 6 parts of dry silica powder with a BET specific surface area of 200 m^2/g and with the surface treated by hexamethyldisilazane; 3 parts of alpha,omega-trimethylsiloxy endblocked dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymer with a viscosity of 0.01 Pa.s and a silicon-bonded hydrogen atom content of 0.7 wt%; an isopropyl alcohol solution of chloroplatinic acid in an amount corresponding to 5 ppm of the platinum metal with respect to the aforementioned organopolysiloxane mixture; 2 parts of methyltrimethoxysilane; 2 parts of diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate)titanium; and 0.05 part of 2-phenyl-3-butyl-2-ol, forming a single-liquid curable organopolysiloxane composition of this invention.

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Immediately after preparation, our curable organopolysiloxane composition was heat-treated at 120°C in a hot-air-circulating oven for 30 min, forming a cured silicone substance. The hardness of the cured silicone was measured as defined in JIS K 6301. After setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days, the hardness of the cured silicone was measured as above. Also, after said composition was prepared, it was stored in a sealed glass bottle at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days. Then, the curable organopolysiloxane composition was heat-treated at 120°C in a hot-air-circulating oven for 30 min, forming a cured silicone substance. The hardness of the cured silicone was also measured as above. After setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days, the hardness of the cured silicone substance was again measured in the same way. The results are listed in Table III.

Table III

	THIS INVENTION	
	3	4
Curable organopolysiloxane composition immediately after preparation		
Hardness of silicone rubber immediately after heat treatment	25	25
Hardness of silicone rubber after setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after heat treatment	35	35
Curable organopolysiloxane composition after setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after preparation		
Hardness of silicone rubber immediately after heat treatment	24	15
Hardness of silicone rubber after setting at 20°C and 55% RH for 7 days after heat treatment	35	23

Our curable organopolysiloxane composition comprises components (A)-(E) and cures freely uninhibited by moisture or heat. The cured silicone substance thereby formed has excellent adhesive strength to various substrates when cured in contact with them. Our curable organopolysiloxane composition exhibits no change of curing property over time during storage when it is in the form of a 2-container, liquid composition.

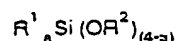
Claims

1. A curable organopolysiloxane composition comprising:

(A) 100 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane mixture of (a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and wherein the silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups are selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl; and (b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule;

(B) an organohydrogenpolysiloxane having at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in each molecule and said organohydrogenpolysiloxane being present in a weight amount to ensure that there are 0.3-5 moles of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in component (B) for each mole of silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in the composition;

(C) 0.1-20 parts by weight of an alkoxysilane, based on 100 parts by weight of (A), represented by the following formula.



where R^1 represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group or 3-chloropropyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, R^2 represents an alkyl group or alkoxy group-substituted alkyl group, and a is 0, 1, or 2.

(D) 0.01 - 20 parts by weight of titanium catalyst for a condensation reaction for promoting the crosslinking reactions of (a) and (C), based on 100 parts by weight of (A); and

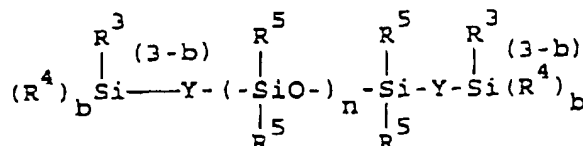
(E) a sufficient amount of hydrosilylation reaction catalyst to provide 0.1 to 1,000 parts by weight of catalyst metal based on one million parts by weight of (A).

2. The curable organopolysiloxane composition according to claim 1 in which (a) is present in an amount of from 10 to 90 weight percent and (b) is present in an amount of from 10 to 90 weight percent, the sum of (a) and (b) being

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100 weight percent, and (a) plus (b) being (A).

3. The curable organopolysiloxane composition according to claim 2 in which the alkoxy-organopolysiloxane of (a) is represented by the following general formula



where R^3 represents a group selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, R^4 represents an alkoxy group, R^5 represents a group selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, Y represents an oxygen atom or bivalent hydrocarbon radical, b is 1, 2, or 3, n represents a number corresponding to a polymer with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and (b) is an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane which has a straight-chain structure or resin structure.

4. The curable organopolysiloxane composition according to claim 3 in which the alkenyl-organopolysiloxane has a resin structure comprising the following siloxane units represented by the formula $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$; siloxy units represented by the formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$; and siloxy units represented by $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$.
5. The curable organopolysiloxane composition according to claim 3 in which the viscosity of the alkoxy-organopolysiloxane of component (a) is from 0.1 to 500 Pa.s, the viscosity of the alkenyl-organopolysiloxane of component (b) is from 0.1 to 500 Pa.s, the viscosity of the organohydrogenpoly-siloxane of component (B) is from 0.001 to 10 Pa.s, at 25°C, component (C) is present in an amount of from 1 to 10 parts by weight, component (D) is present in an amount of from 0.1 to 5 parts by weight, and component (E) is a platinum compound catalyst.
6. The curable organopolysiloxane composition according to claim 5 in which (a) is present in an amount of from 40 to 60 weight percent, (b) is present in an amount of from 40 to 60 weight percent, (a) plus (b) equals 100 weight percent, and equals (A), the alkoxy-organopolysiloxane of (a) has a viscosity of 1 to 25 Pa.s where R^3 is methyl, R^4 is methoxy, R^5 is methyl; the viscosity of the organohydrogenpoly-siloxane of component (B) is from 0.005 to 1 Pa.s and the organic groups are methyl; the alkoxy-silane of (C) is methyltrimethoxysilane, the titanium catalyst of (D) is diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetate)titanium, and the platinum compound catalyst of component (E) is present in an amount of from 0.5 to 200 parts of platinum metal by weight based on one million parts by weight of component (A).
7. The curable organopolysiloxane composition of claim 1 comprising a two-container liquid composition made of composition (I) and liquid composition (II) where the sum amount of component (a) and component (b) is 100 parts by weight:

(1) composition (I) comprises

- (b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule;
 (D) 0.01-20 parts by weight of a titanium catalyst for a condensation reaction, based on 100 parts by weight of component (a) and component (b); and
 (E) a sufficient amount of a hydrosilylation reaction catalyst to provide 0.1 to 1,000 parts by weight of catalyst metal based on one million parts by weight of (A); and

(2) composition (II) comprises organopolysiloxane selected from

- (a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1,000 Pa.s, at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl; and

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(A) an organopolysiloxane mixture of (a) an alkoxy-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1.000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkoxy groups in each molecule, and wherein the silicon-bonded organic groups other than the silicon-bonded alkoxy groups are selected from alkyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, 3-chloropropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl; and (b) an alkenyl-organopolysiloxane with a viscosity at 25°C of 0.02 to 1.000 Pa.s and at least two silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in each molecule;

(B) an organohydrogenopolysiloxane which has at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in each molecule and said organohydrogenopolysiloxane being present in a weight amount to ensure that there are 0.3 to 5 moles of silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms in component (B) for each mole of silicon-bonded alkenyl groups in the composition; and

(C) 0.1-20 parts by weight of the alkoxysilane, based on 100 parts by weight of component (a) and component (b) in composition (I) and composition (II), represented by the formula



where R^1 represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group, R^2 represents an alkyl group or alkoxy group-substituted alkyl group, and a is 0, 1, or 2.

Patentansprüche

1. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung umfassend:

- (A) 100 Gew.-Teile eines Organopolysiloxangemisches von (a) einem Alkoxyorganopolysiloxan mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0.02 bis 1000 Pa.s und mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Alkoxygruppen in jedem Molekül, und wobei die anderen siliciumgebundenen organischen Gruppen als die siliciumgebundenen Alkoxygruppen ausgewählt sind aus Alkyl, Phenyl, Toly, Xylyl, Naphthyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenylpropyl, 3-Chlorpropyl und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropyl, und (b) einem Alkenylorganopolysiloxan mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0.02 bis 1000 Pa.s und mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Alkenylgruppen in jedem Molekül, (B) einem Organowasserstoffpolysiloxan mit mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Wasserstoffatomen in jedem Molekül, wobei das Organowasserstoffpolysiloxan in einer Gewichtsmenge vorliegt, mit der sichergestellt ist, daß 0.3 bis 5 Mol siliciumgebundene Wasserstoffatome in Komponente (B) für jedes Mol siliciumgebundene Alkenylgruppen in der Zusammensetzung vorhanden sind, (C) 0.1 bis 20 Gew.-Teile eines Alkoxysilans, bezogen auf 100 Gew.-Teile (A), das durch die folgende Formel



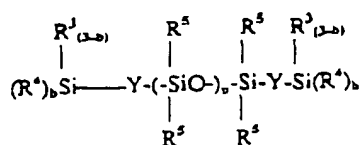
wiedergegeben ist, in der R^1 für einen einwertigen Kohlenwasserstoffrest oder 3-Chlorpropyl oder 3,3,3-Trifluorpropyl, R^2 für eine Alkylgruppe oder eine mit einer Alkoxygruppe substituierte Alkylgruppe und a für 0, 1 oder 2 steht,

(D) 0.01 bis 20 Gew.-Teile eines Tlankatalysators für eine Kondensationsreaktion zur Beschleunigung der Vernetzungsreaktionen von (a) und (C), bezogen auf 100 Gew.-Teile (A), und

(E) eine ausreichende Menge eines Hydrosilylierungsreaktionskatalysators, um 0.1 bis 1000 Gew.-Teile des Katalysatormetalls, bezogen auf 1 Million Gew.-Teile (A), bereitzustellen.

2. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, in der (a) in einer Menge von 10 bis 90 Gew.-% und (b) in einer Menge von 10 bis 90 Gew.-% vorliegt, wobei die Summe von (a) und (b) 100 Gew.-% beträgt und (a) plus (b) (A) ist.
3. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, in der das Alkoxyorganopolysiloxan (a) durch die folgende allgemeine Formel

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dargestellt ist, wobei R^1 für eine Gruppe steht ausgewählt aus Alkyl, Phenyl, Toly, Xylyl, Naphthyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenylpropyl, 3-Chlorpropyl und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropyl, R^2 für eine Alkoxygruppe steht, R^3 für eine Gruppe steht ausgewählt aus Alkyl, Phenyl, Toly, Xylyl, Naphthyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenylpropyl, 3-Chlorpropyl und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropyl, Y für ein Sauerstoffatom oder einen zweiwertigen Kohlenwasserstoffrest, b für 1, 2 oder 3, n für eine Zahl, die einem Polymer mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0,02 bis 1000 Pa·s entspricht, stehen und (b) ein Alkenylorganopolysiloxan ist, das eine geradkettige Struktur oder eine Harzstruktur aufweist.

4. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, in der das Alkenylorganopolysiloxan eine Harzstruktur aufweist, umfassend die folgenden Siloxaneinheiten, die durch die Formel $SiO_{4/2}$, Siloxaneinheiten, die durch die Formel $(CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2}$ und Siloxaneinheiten, die durch $(CH_3)_2(CH_2=CH)SiO_{1/2}$ dargestellt sind
5. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, in der die Viskosität des Alkoxyorganopolysiloxans der Komponente (a) 0,1 bis 500 Pa·s beträgt, die Viskosität des Alkenylorganopolysiloxans der Komponente (b) 0,1 bis 500 Pa·s beträgt, die Viskosität des Organowasserstoffpolysiloxans der Komponente (B) 0,001 bis 10 Pa·s bei 25°C beträgt, die Komponente (C) in einer Menge von 1 bis 10 Gew.-Teilen, Komponente (D) in einer Menge von 0,1 bis 5 Gew.-Teilen vorliegt und Komponente (E) ein Platinverbindungskatalysator ist.
6. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 5, in der (a) in einer Menge von 40 bis 60 Gew.-%, (b) in einer Menge von 40 bis 60 Gew.-% vorliegen, (a) plus (b) 100 Gew.-% ergeben und gleich (A) sind das Alkoxyorganopolysiloxan (a) eine Viskosität von 1 bis 25 Pa·s aufweist, wobei R^1 für Methyl, R^2 für Methoxy, R^3 für Methyl stehen, die Viskosität des Organowasserstoffpolysiloxans der Komponente (B) 0,005 bis 1 Pa·s beträgt und die organische Gruppe Methyl ist, das Alkoxysilan (C) Methyltrimethoxysilan, der Titankatalysator (D) Diisopropoxybis(ethylacetoacetal)titan sind und der Platinverbindungskatalysator der Komponente (E) in einer Menge von 0,5 bis 200 Gew.-Teilen des Platinmetalls, bezogen auf 1 Million Gew.-Teile der Komponente (A), vorliegt.
7. Härtbare Organopolysiloxanzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, umfassend eine flüssige Zusammensetzung in zwei Behältern, hergestellt aus einer Zusammensetzung (I) und einer flüssigen Zusammensetzung (II), wobei die Summe der Mengen der Komponente (a) und der Komponente (b) 100 Gew.-Teile beträgt:

(1) Zusammensetzung (I) umfassend:

- (b) ein Alkenylorganopolysiloxan mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0,02 bis 1000 Pa·s und mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Alkenylgruppen in jedem Molekül.
- (D) 0,01 bis 20 Gew.-Teile eines Titankatalysators für eine Kondensationsreaktion, bezogen auf 100 Gew.-Teile der Komponente (a) und Komponente (b) und
- (E) eine ausreichende Menge eines Hydrosilylierungskatalysators, um 0,1 bis 1000 Gew.-Teile des Katalysatormetalls bereitzustellen, bezogen auf Million Gew.-Teile (A) und

(2) Zusammensetzung (II), umfassend ein Organopolysiloxan ausgewählt aus

- (a) einem Alkoxyorganopolysiloxan mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0,02 bis 1000 Pa·s, mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Alkoxygruppen in jedem Molekül und anderen siliciumgebundenen organischen Gruppen als die siliciumgebundenen Alkoxygruppen, ausgewählt aus Alkyl, Phenyl, Toly, Xylyl, Naphthyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenylpropyl, 3-Chlorpropyl und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropyl, und
- (A) einem Organopolysiloxangemisch aus (a) einem Alkoxyorganopolysiloxan mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0,02 bis 1000 Pa·s und mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Alkoxygruppen in jedem Molekül, und wobei die anderen siliciumgebundenen organischen Gruppen als die siliciumgebundenen Alkoxygruppen ausgewählt sind aus Alkyl, Phenyl, Toly, Xylyl, Naphthyl, Benzyl, Phenethyl, Phenylpropyl, 3-Chlorpropyl und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropyl, und (b) einem Alkenylorganopolysiloxan mit einer Viskosität bei 25°C von 0,02 bis 1000 Pa·s und mindestens zwei siliciumgebundenen Alkenylgruppen in jedem Molekül,
- (B) einem Organowasserstoffpolysiloxan, das mindestens zwei siliciumgebundene Wasserstoffatome in

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jedem Molekül aufweist, und das Organowasserstoffpolysiloxan in einer Gewichtsmenge vorliegt, mit der sichergestellt ist, daß 0,3 bis 5 Mol siliciumgebundene Wasserstoffatome in Komponente (B) für jedes Mol siliciumgebundene Alkenylgruppen in der Zusammensetzung vorhanden sind und
(C) 0,1 bis 20 Gew.-Teile eines Alkoxysilans, bezogen auf 100 Gew.-Teile der Komponente (a) und der Komponente (b) in der Zusammensetzung (I) und der Zusammensetzung (II), das durch die Formel



dargestellt ist, in der R^1 für eine einwertige Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe, R^2 für eine Alkylgruppe oder eine mit einer Alkoxygruppe substituierte Alkylgruppe und a für 0, 1 oder 2 steht.

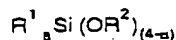
Revendications

1. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable, comprenant :

(A) 100 parties en poids d'un mélange d'organopolysiloxanes de (a) un alcoxyorganopolysiloxane ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C et au moins deux groupes alcoxy liés au silicium dans chaque molécule, et dans lequel les groupes organiques liés au silicium autres que les groupes alcoxy liés au silicium sont choisis parmi les groupes alkyles, phényle, tolyle, xylyle, naphthyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phénylpropyle, 3-chloropropyle et 3,3,3-trifluoropropyle ; et de (b) un alcénylorganopolysiloxane ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C et au moins deux groupes alcényles liés au silicium dans chaque molécule ;

(B) un organohydrogénopolysiloxane ayant au moins deux atomes d'hydrogène liés au silicium dans chaque molécule, et ledit organohydrogénopolysiloxane étant présent en une quantité pondérale assurant qu'il y a 0,3 à 5 moles d'atomes d'hydrogène liés au silicium dans le constituant (B) pour chaque mole de groupes alcényles liés au silicium dans la composition ;

(C) 0,1 à 20 parties en poids d'un alcoxysilane, sur la base de 100 parties en poids de (A), représenté par la formule suivante :



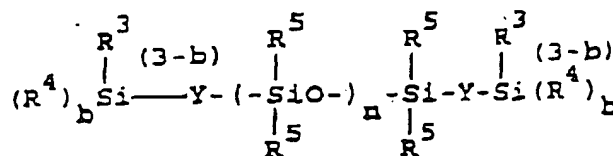
dans laquelle R^1 représente un groupe hydrocarboné monovalent ou un groupe 3-chloropropyle ou 3,3,3-trifluoropropyle, R^2 représente un groupe alkyle ou un groupe alkyle substitué par un groupe alcoxy, et a est 0, 1 ou 2 ;

(D) 0,01 à 20 parties en poids de catalyseur au titane pour une réaction de condensation pour activer les réactions de réticulation de (a) et (C), sur la base de 100 parties en poids de (A) ; et

(E) une quantité suffisante de catalyseur de réaction d'hydrosilylation pour fournir 0,1 à 1 000 parties en poids de métal catalytique sur la base d'un million de parties en poids de (A).

2. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle (a) est présent en une proportion de 10 à 90 % en poids et (b) est présent en une proportion de 10 à 90 % en poids, la somme de (a) et de (b) étant de 100 % en poids, et (a) plus (b) étant (A).

3. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle l'alcoxyorganopolysiloxane de (a) est représenté par la formule générale suivante



dans laquelle R^3 représente un groupe choisi parmi les groupes alkyles, phényle, tolyle, xylyle, naphthyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phénylpropyle, 3-chloropropyle et 3,3,3-trifluoropropyle, R^4 représente un groupe alcoxy, R^5 repré-

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sente un groupe choisi parmi les groupes alkyles, phényle, tolyle, xylyle, naphtyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phénylpropyle, 3-chloropropyle et 3,3,3-trifluoropropyle. Y représente un atome d'oxygène ou un radical hydrocarboné bivalent, b est 1, 2 ou 3, n représente un nombre correspondant à un polymère ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C et (b) est un alcénylorganopolysiloxane qui a une structure à chaîne linéaire ou une structure de résine.

4. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle l'alcénylorganopolysiloxane a une structure de résine comprenant les unités siloxanes suivantes représentées par la formule $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$; des unités siloxy représentées par la formule $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$; et des unités siloxy représentées par $(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})\text{SiO}_{1/2}$.
5. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle la viscosité de l'alcoxyorganopolysiloxane du constituant (a) est de 0,1 à 500 Pa.s, la viscosité de l'alcénylorganopolysiloxane du constituant (b) est de 0,1 à 500 Pa.s, la viscosité de l'organohydrogénopolysiloxane du constituant (B) est de 0,001 à 10 Pa.s, à 25 °C, le constituant (C) est présent en une proportion de 1 à 10 parties en poids, le constituant (D) est présent en une proportion de 0,1 à 5 parties en poids, et le constituant (E) est un catalyseur du type composé du platine.
6. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle (a) est présent en une proportion de 40 à 60 % en poids, (b) est présent en une proportion de 40 à 60 % en poids, (a) plus (b) est égal à 100 % en poids, et est égal à (A), l'alcoxyorganopolysiloxane de (a) a une viscosité de 1 à 25 Pa.s lorsque R^3 est un groupe méthyle, R^4 est un groupe méthoxy, R^5 est un groupe méthyle; la viscosité de l'organohydrogénopolysiloxane du constituant (B) est de 0,005 à 1 Pa.s et les groupes organiques sont des groupes méthyle; l'alcoxysilane de (C) est le méthyltriméthoxysilane, le catalyseur au titane de (D) est le diisopropoxybis(acétoacétale d'éthyle)titane, et le catalyseur composé du platine du constituant (E) est présent en une proportion de 0,5 à 200 parties de platine métallique en poids sur la base d'un million de parties en poids de constituant (A).
7. Composition d'organopolysiloxanes durcissable selon la revendication 1, comprenant une composition liquide en deux récipients, formées d'une composition (I) et d'une composition liquide (II) où la quantité totale de constituant (a) et de constituant (b) est de 100 parties en poids:

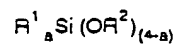
(1) la composition (I) comprenant

- (b) un alcénylorganopolysiloxane ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C et au moins deux groupes alcényles liés au silicium dans chaque molécule;
- (D) 0,01 à 20 parties en poids de catalyseur au titane pour une réaction de condensation, sur la base de 100 parties en poids de constituant (a) et de constituant (b); et
- (E) une quantité suffisante de catalyseur de réaction d'hydrosilylation pour fournir 0,1 à 1 000 parties en poids de métal catalytique sur la base d'un million de parties en poids de (A); et

(2) la composition (II) comprenant un organopolysiloxane choisi parmi

- (a) un alcoxyorganopolysiloxane ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C, au moins deux groupes alcoxy liés au silicium dans chaque molécule, et des groupes organiques liés au silicium autres que les groupes alcoxy liés au silicium choisis parmi les groupes alkyles, phényle, tolyle, xylyle, naphtyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phénylpropyle, 3-chloropropyle et 3,3,3-trifluoropropyle; et
- (A) un mélange d'organopolysiloxanes de (a) un alcoxyorganopolysiloxane ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C et au moins deux groupes alcoxy liés au silicium dans chaque molécule, et dans lequel les groupes organiques liés au silicium autres que les groupes alcoxy liés au silicium sont choisis parmi les groupes alkyles, phényle, tolyle, xylyle, naphtyle, benzyle, phénéthyle, phénylpropyle, 3-chloropropyle et 3,3,3-trifluoropropyle; et de (b) un alcénylorganopolysiloxane ayant une viscosité de 0,02 à 1 000 Pa.s à 25 °C et au moins deux groupes alcényles liés au silicium dans chaque molécule;
- (B) un organohydrogénopolysiloxane qui a au moins deux atomes d'hydrogène liés au silicium dans chaque molécule, et ledit organohydrogénopolysiloxane étant présent en une quantité pondérale assurant qu'il y a 0,3 à 5 moles d'atomes d'hydrogène liés au silicium dans le constituant (B) pour chaque mole de groupes alcényles liés au silicium dans la composition; et
- (C) 0,1 à 20 parties en poids d'un alcoxysilane, sur la base de 100 parties en poids de constituant (a) et de constituant (b) dans la composition (I) et la composition (II), représenté par la formule:

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5 dans laquelle R¹ représente un groupe hydrocarboné monovalent, R² représente un groupe alkyle ou un groupe alkyle substitué par un groupe alcoxy, et a est 0, 1 ou 2.

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